

Theoretical simulation of different 3-D separator geometries for lithium-ion batteries.

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Abstract. The battery separator is an essential component of batteries and affects their cycling performance. In this work, the effect of different 3D geometries of the battery separator on battery performance was studied keeping the same volume. It was observed that the different geometries affect the cycling performance, the best geometry being the perforated one that cycled up to 90 C. The cycling performance is affected by parameters such as the separator thickness and the electrolyte volume. Through the control of the battery separator geometry it is possible to obtain high performance lithium-ion batteries.

Keywords: Separator, simulation, capacity, lithium ion battery.

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INTRODUCTION

Electrochemical energy storage devices, such as lithium ion batteries, are needed based on the fact that the obtained electricity from different sources should be stored in portable devices and electric vehicles [1]. Lithium batteries were introduced in the market in 1992 by Sony and stand out among other energy storage devices due to being lighter, cheaper, showing higher energy and power density, no memory effect, prolonged service-life, environmental friendliness, self-discharge and higher number of charge/discharge cycles [1]. They are composed by electrodes and the separator in which this last component is essential to control the diffusion and lithium ion numbers during the charge-discharge behavior [2].

The battery separator is placed between the electrodes and several parameters determine its performance such as morphology (porosity and pore size), wettability, thermal stability, mechanical properties and chemical compatibility [2].

Three-dimensional (3-D) batteries are beneficial compared with 2-D batteries due to the higher energy storage and the reduction of the length in the diffusion paths [3]. 3-D microbatteries have been obtained by fused-filament fabrication (FFF) in which it is possible to obtain batteries with free form-factor with excellent performance [4].

The separator component is basically a robust element, with a porous morphology, in which 3D-structures are being studied [5]. The influence of battery separators with patterned surfaces, including arrays of hexagons, lines, zig-zags and pillars, in battery performance has been evaluated and demonstrated that the structure influences battery performance, depending on different parameters such as contact area between the electrolyte and the separator, as it affects ion diffusion [5].

3D-structures for separators have been rarely investigated for lithium-ion batteries and the aim of this work is to evaluate the influence of the different 3D separator structures, while maintaining the same volume, through theoretical simulation, as shown in figure 1.

METHODOLOGY

The theoretical simulation was performed by the Finite Element Method, applying the Doyle/Fuller/Newman model that describes the battery operation [6].

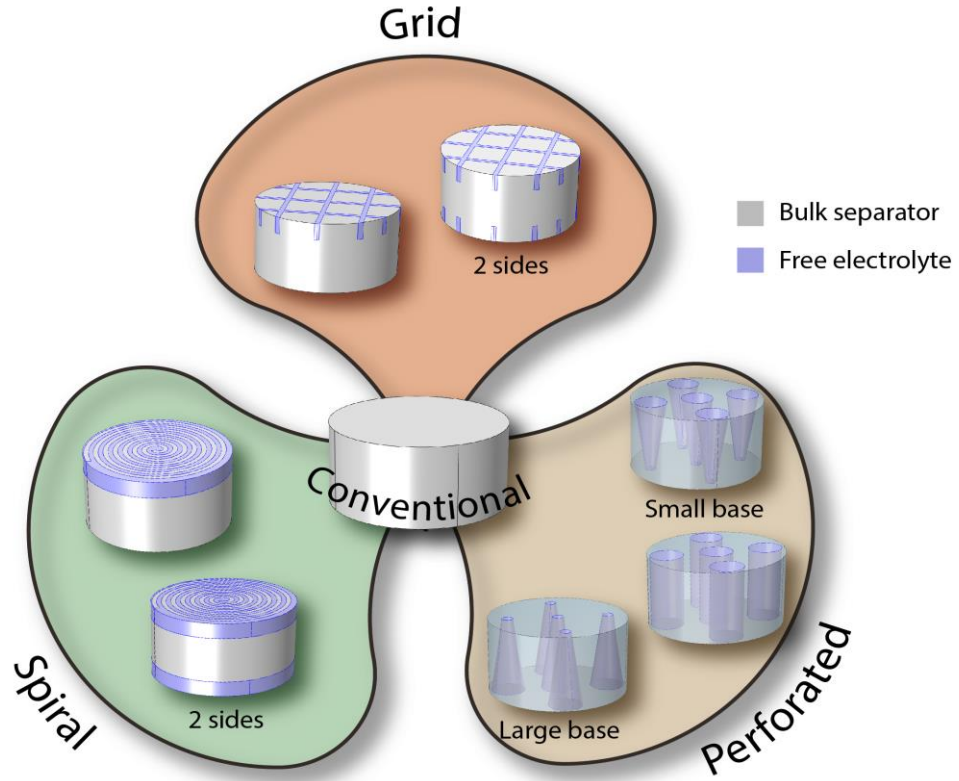


FIGURE 1. Schematic representation of different porous separator geometries (spiral, grid, spiral 2 sides, grid 2 sides, large base funnel, small base funnel, perforated and conventional) applied in the simulated batteries.

Table 1 presents the main values of the different parameters used in the simulations for the separator and the cathode in $\text{Li}/\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ half cells. The complete mathematical formulation of the simulations can be found in [6].

TABLE 1. Specific parameters used in the developed simulations.

Electrochemical parameters of the components			
Parameter	Unit	Separator	Cathode (Li_xFePO_4)
$C_{E,i,0}$	mol.m^{-3}		3900
$C_{E,i,max}$	mol.m^{-3}		21190
C_L	mol.m^{-3}	1000	
L_i	m	150×10^{-6}	20×10^{-6}
$k_i(T)$	S.m^{-1}	a)	a)
$D_i(T)$	$\text{m}^2.\text{s}^{-1}$	b)	b)
$D_{ef,i}$	$\text{m}^2.\text{s}^{-1}$	$D_i(T) \times 4.84 \times 10^{-2}$	$D_i(T) \times 0.444^{1,5}$
D_{Li}	$\text{m}^2.\text{s}^{-1}$		3.2×10^{-13}
$D_{Li}(T)$			c)
ε_i		0.70	0.444
σ_i	S.m^{-1}		11.8
i_{iC}	A.m^{-2}	17.5	
$E_{ad,i}$	J.mol^{-1}		39×10^3
$E_{ak,i}$	J.mol^{-1}		29×10^3

T	K	298.15	298.15
a) Model Fits: Ionic conductivity as a function of salt concentration in the LiPF_6 in EC:DMC mixture [6]:			
$\kappa(T) = c \cdot (-10.5 + (0.0740 \cdot T) - ((6.9610^{-5}) \cdot (T^2)) + (0.668 \cdot c) - (0.0178 \cdot c \cdot T) + ((2.8 \cdot 10^{-5}) \cdot c \cdot (T^2)) + (0.4949 \cdot c^2) - ((8.86 \cdot 10^{-4}) \cdot (c^2) \cdot (T^2)))^2$			
b) Diffusion coefficient as a function of temperature [6]			
$D_i(T) = 10^{\left(-(0.22c) - 4.43 - \left(\frac{54}{T - 229 - 5c} \right) \right)}$			
c) Diffusion coefficient of Li ions [6]			
$D_{Li}(T) = D_{t298,15} e^{-\frac{E_{ad,i}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{298.15} \right)}$			

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

$\text{Li/Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ half-cell lithium-ion batteries with different porous separator geometric configurations (spiral, spiral 2 sides, grid, grid 2 sides, large base funnel, small base and perforated, Figure 1) were simulated at low, medium and high discharge rates with the same volume of its components and compared to the conventional geometry as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 shows that at low discharge rates up to 20 C, the discharge value is very similar for all geometries due to the low effective ion mobility at this discharge rate, which does not affect the intercalation process for the different geometries.

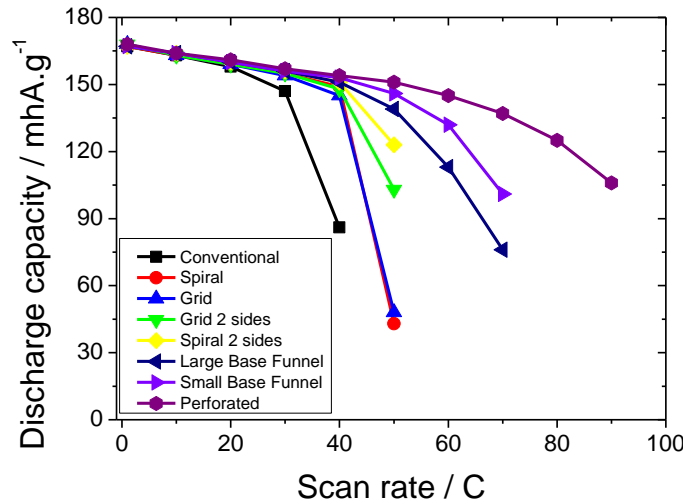


FIGURE 2. Delivered discharge capacity as a function of scan rate for the different separator geometries.

For discharge rates above 30 C, different discharge capacity values are observed for the different geometries in which the conventional geometry is very limited operating up to 40 C with a discharge capacity value of 86 mAh.g^{-1} .

The spiral, spiral 2 sides, grid, grid 2 sides geometries operate up to 50 C with discharge capacity values of 43 mAh.g^{-1} , 123 mAh.g^{-1} , 48 mAh.g^{-1} and 103 mAh.g^{-1} , respectively.

The large base funnel and small base funnel geometries operate up to 70 C with discharge capacity values of 76 mAh.g^{-1} and 101 mAh.g^{-1} , respectively. Finally, the best geometry operates up to 90 C and is the perforated with a discharge capacity value of 106 mAh.g^{-1} .

The different discharge capacity values obtained for the different geometries are due to the geometric parameters, such as the free electrolyte volume present in the separator regions (cavities), bulk separator volume, surface areas of contact between free electrolyte with cathode and separator thickness.

At high discharge rates it is required high ion mobility through the separator, where geometries with regions occupied by high volumes of free electrolyte will allow ions to pass through the separator through free electrolyte with high diffusion and ionic conductivity values.

It is important to note that the thickness of the separator also makes a strong contribution to battery performance, as thicker separators force the ions to travel longer distances until they reach the cathode in the discharge process. These longer distances result into high resistances in ion transport. Although the

conventional geometry has the smallest separator thickness (figure 3a)), this battery does not contain regions with high free electrolyte volume (figure 3b)) moving its ions through a bulk separator. This effect reduces battery performance because its ions are subject to low diffusion and conductivity values.

At the discharge rate of 50 C, the battery with higher capacity value is the perforated geometry (151 mAh.g⁻¹) in which this geometry presents a high separator thickness. This thickness does not significantly affects the discharge capacity due to the gain associated with the free electrolyte volume that facilitates the diffusion of ions in the discharge process.

The small and large base funnel geometries have the same value of free electrolyte volume and separator thickness, however the contact area between free electrolyte and cathode is larger in the small base funnel. This larger contact area at the electrolyte/cathode interface contributes to easier cathode insertion since the ions show a larger interface region with high diffusion and conductivity implying a higher capacity value obtained at high discharge rates as shown in figure 3.

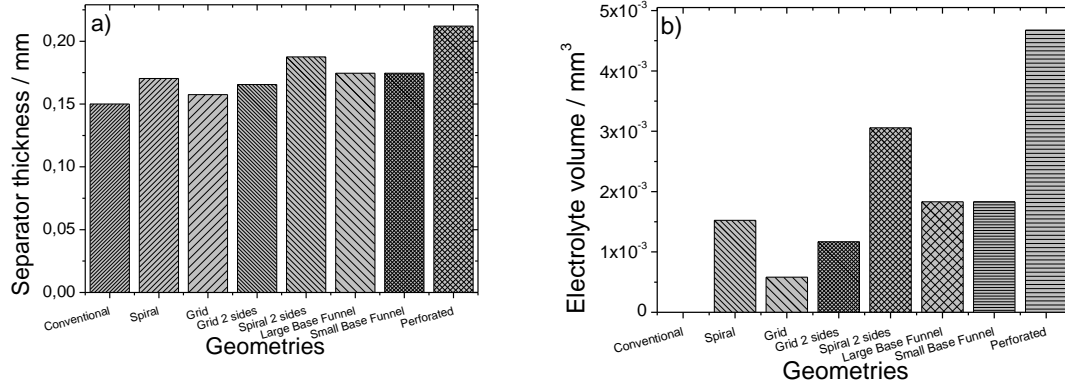


FIGURE 3. a) Separator thickness of different separator geometries, b) Electrolyte volume of the different separator geometries

Finally, batteries with grid and spiral geometries can have configuration on both sides of the separator, as shown in figure 1. In both cases the grid 2 sides and spiral 2 sides' format reach higher capacity values than the batteries with the same geometric configuration present on only one side of the separator (grid and spiral). This is due to the fact that the batteries with geometrical configuration on both sides of the separator have a larger free electrolyte volume (figure 3b) compared to their shape and consequently smaller region thickness corresponding to the bulk separator, as shown in figure 1 which implies a larger region where ions have low diffusion values and ion conductivity.

CONCLUSION

Battery separator affects battery performance and, in this work, different 3-D separator geometries were theoretically evaluated on Li/Li_xFePO₄ half-cell lithium-ion batteries with the same volume of the separator. Different 3-D geometries have been shown to improve cycling performance compared to conventional geometry. The discharge capacity value and the maximum discharge rate in which battery operates are affected by the geometry. The high discharge value is obtained for the perforated geometry and operates up to 90 C. Geometrical parameters such as separator thickness and electrolyte volume are relevant for determining battery performance and the balance of both parameters is essential for obtaining high discharge capacity. Thus, the presented 3-D geometries enhance the cycling performance of the lithium-ion battery.

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